

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Shipping

**Supra:**

**Shipping.**

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**Steamers.**

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**THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

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**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE**  
*(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-  
SLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND  
and TASMANIA, NEW  
CALEDONIA and FIJI.)*

The Steamship  
*Suez*  
 Captain Dorn, will be  
despatched as above on  
**SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.**  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.,**  
*General Managers.*  
Hongkong, March 10, 1884. 427

## ВНЕШНЯЯ ПОЛИТИКА

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND  
ADELAIDE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA, and F.V.I.).


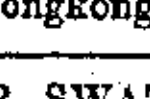
The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co's  
Steamer  
Menmuir,  
Capt. F. EVANS, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th of March, at 4 p.m.  
Parcels (all of which must be sent to the Office) will be received up to 4 p.m. on the 14th Instant.

Contents and value of the Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 10, 1884. 437

## STEAMSHIP.COM

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
 Captain **SEALY** will be  
despatched on or about  
the 18th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1884. 430  
FOR SWATOW, TAIWANFOO, CHE-  
FOO AND NEWCHWANG.  
The Steamship  
 Captain **LINDEMANN**, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on or about the 8th Proximo.

ht or Passage, apply

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
*Agents.*  
 Hongkong, February 28, 1864. 367

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**Sailing Vessels.**

**FOR VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The American Barque  
*Nellie May,*  
 Austin, Master, will load here  
 for the above Port, and will  
 have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
 Hongkong, February 11, 1864. 261

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**FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)**

The American Ship  
*Hattie E. Topley,*  
 Evans, Master, will load

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We are requested to state that the members of the Sketching Club will be pleased to see their friends to-morrow (Wednesday) at the exhibition in the St. Andrew's Hall at 4 p.m.

Rear-Admiral Leaps, the new French Commander-in-Chief, paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor this forenoon. He was received on landing at Murray Wharf, by a guard of honour from the Buffs, and the band of the regiment, and a salute was fired by the shore battery. Admiral Leaps took over the command of the squadron from Rear-Admiral Meyer yesterday.

This morning, Contre Admiral von der Goltz, who has just been relieved in the command of the German squadron in these waters by Commodore Paschen, left for home in the corvette *Leipzig*. A parting salute was fired from the other men-of-war in harbour, and other marks of honour paid to the departing Admiral, who has been a popular and prominent figure at all our festive gatherings for months past. His successor paid a visit to the Governor this afternoon, receiving the usual salutes and reception on landing.

Another useful work has been added to the list of local publications. It is the *Hongkong Almanack* for the present year, compiled by Mr. Bruce Shepherd. In addition to the calendar and astronomical phenomena for the year, computed to Hongkong civil time, it contains information respecting the several Government departments, tide tables for Hongkong, Bangkok bar, Saigon and Haiphong, postal regulations, consulates and fares for chair, rickshaws and boat hire. Its compilation must have involved a considerable amount of labour and care.

This morning, shortly before nine o'clock, the French ironclad *Victorieuse*, with Admiral Meyer on board, left the harbour en route to Europe. There was a considerable amount of saluting and cheering as the vessel left the harbour. She fired salutes as she steamed away. Admiral Meyer had made himself extremely popular with the residents here, and his departure will be generally regretted. It is somewhat singular, by the way, that the French fleet in these waters should be losing some of its best vessels at the present crisis. The *Tourville*, which has apparently gone home, was probably the fastest vessel in the East, and the *Victorieuse*, with her iron armour and heavy guns, was one of the most formidable. Perhaps the explanation in regard to the *Tourville* is that there are no fast Chinese men-of-war in the Far East to require the presence of a swift cruiser here, while the new Chinese corvettes now in Europe are fast, and in the event of a war occurring between France and China, an effort might be made to turn them into as many *Albatrosses*. It is also difficult to see what would be the special advantage of ironclads for operations against China considering that they could not at any rate get near Taku forts on account of their great draft. After all, vessels of smaller draft would be of more service to the French in case of war.

The proprietor, the secretary, and several members of the Park Club, St. James's, have appeared at the Bow-street Police Court on a charge of keeping a common gaming-house. Mr. Wintner, for the prosecution, stated that because was played for large stakes. The game was purely one of chance, and he contended that this made the place a common gaming-house. On the other hand, the proprietor stated that because was purely a game of skill, and not of chance; and one witness, in cross-examination, said the game is a fair one as between bankers and punters. The case was again adjourned.

The following passengers have been booked at home for the Far East:

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, Feb. 17, to Shanghai: Mr. E. Halden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lloyd E. Palm, Mrs. Johnston and two daughters. To Hongkong: Mr. H. A. Northey, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. F. Gresh, Mrs. Scheldelin, Mrs. L. Du Vallon, Mr. and Mrs. De Beuzure, Mr. J. D. Humphreys.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yangtze*, from Marseilles, Mar. 2, to Shanghai: Mr. C. Overbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rodewald and child, Mr. Muehling. To Hongkong: Miss Wolf.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khalid*, from London, Feb. 30, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Towell and two children. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Beazley and two daughters, Mr. Bond.

Per P. and O. steamer *Bohemia*, from Venice, Feb. 21, to Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell and child, Mr. Mark Bagallay, Mr. C. Holmes, Mr. Wilson. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Coxon, Sergeant and Mrs. Burns, Mr. C. Master, Mr. Ede, Mr. Boyce.

Per P. and O. steamer *Lombardy*, from Venice, Feb. 21, to Yokohama: Mr. John B. Broadbent, to Shanghai: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nepaul*, from London, Feb. 25, to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Giles and five children.

AN extraordinary action for libel has come before Mr. Justice Denman at the Lincoln Assizes. The wife of Captain Charles Brook died on the 24th of June, 1883. After her death the following libel contained in a blacked-out memorial card, alleged to have been published by the defendants, Albert and Lucy Brook (parents of Captain Brook) and William Onorati, the printer:—

In affectionate remembrance of Elizabeth Ann, the beloved wife of Captain Charles Brook, who died June 24, 1883, aged nineteen years. Farewell, dear husband and baby dear, I loved you faithful to the last. O cruel my mother has been to me. Which caused my days so short with thee. May the Lord have mercy on her soul. And change her wicked heart.

Her end was peace. Interred in the Louth Cemetery, June 26.

The innuendo alleged was that the plaintiff, Mrs. Rodford, mother of the deceased, had been cruel to her daughter, and that the card had shortened her life. The defendant stated that the inscription was handed to him by two women, one of whom was the defendant Mrs. Brook, who represented that the plaintiff had in a drunken fit jumped upon her daughter on the bed the day after her confinement, and that the daughter died the following day. Oneroff had believed the statement to be true; but by way of damages and to express his regret he paid into court 40s. Mrs. Brook placed one of the cards on the grave, and other copies of it were sent to relations, friends, etc. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 250 damages against the Brooks, and 25 against Onorati, in addition to the 25 paid into court, with costs.

The real prime of life is when your muscles are like twisted cords, of the finest Bessemer steel (you don't care much about girls at that time) and your lungs like the bellows that blow the melting furnace; when you have only to say a pretty thing and to show your white teeth and twist up the ends of your youthful moustache, and any pretty girl you want just sighs once and tumbles into your arms. That is the prime of life. It is all over when you begin to call for your dinner and grumble at the breakfast table. When you have become a judge of wine it is indeed time to leave the arena and accept the gladiator's gift of the wooden sword.—*S. S. Faint*.

The annual report of the London Chamber of Commerce has been issued in the form of a neat volume, bound in cloth, with an appendix containing statistics of trade in the form of charts. One of these shows the trade of the principal European countries with each other, and also with the United States and the chief British possessions. The subjoined extracts from the report will be of interest to our readers:—

An active interest was taken by your Chamber in the proposed survey for a line of railway to connect the southern frontier of China, through the Shan States, and with perhaps a branch line through Siam to a leading port on the coast of British Burma, say to Moulmein and Rangoon. The considerations which have since arisen in connection with this project are of great importance, and have been for the last ten years; but it is this knowledge of the, perhaps exaggerated, importance attached by the French to the Tong King Valley route which induced your editor to give the publicity of your *Journal* to the proposals of Mr. Colquhoun, which appeared of a nature to protect British interests from the effects of any foreign interference in Tong King, by affording this country access to a richer region on the frontier line of Southern China, via a seaboard 1,500 miles nearer to Europe than Tong King. This part of Burma is already almost connected, and is destined shortly to be directly connected with our Indian railways through the line from Rangoon to Mandalay, which will be ultimately continuous in connection with the Brahmaputra or the Calcutta line.

Your Council was confidentially consulted by the Foreign Office with reference to the proposed treaty with Japan. The development and civilisation of that country is proceeding steadily, and it is to be hoped may expand into a market of some importance. A special meeting of friends interested in the Japanese trade was held in the Council room of the Chamber, and the information desired by the Foreign Office satisfactorily elicited. The views of the Chamber were given in a memorandum, communicated by your President to Sir Julian Pauncefote and to Mr. Plunkett, the latter of whom left next day for Japan, with the papers in his possession.

#### PROFESSOR AND MRS. BALDWIN AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The attendance of the public at the Baldwin's entertainment in the Theatre last night, was not nearly so numerous as on Saturday night. There was, however, a fairly good house. The programme was, for the most part, the same as that gone through on Saturday night, but there were one or two items which fully repaid those who came a second time. Among other things, the Professor performed the difficult feat of reading other person's unexpressed thoughts. He first explained that sometimes he failed, but that in seven cases out of ten he was successful. It was necessary, he said, that the person whose thought he was to read should have a brain, and that he should concentrate his mind on the object he thought of until he could see a picture of it in his brain. He then selected Mr. T. R. Fisher, one of his committee, to walk across the stage and think of some object on the stage which was not too high for a man to reach without getting off the floor, nor within two feet of the door. Mr. Fisher having intimated that he had thought of something, the performer took his left hand, placed it suddenly in his forehead and then started off at a furious pace across the stage, with Mr. Fisher following. The Professor's movements were so peculiar and erratic that many persons were unable to keep from laughing although absolute quiet was requested. While he kept Mr. Fisher's hand close to his forehead with one hand, he made the other work nervously around the various objects he touched. The first attempt failed. Professor Baldwin, after fingering the articles on a small table on the stage for some time, selected a jug which was standing on it, as the object of Mr. Fisher's thought. Mr. Fisher intimated that he had

thought of another object, but did not mention it. Another trial was made. The Professor started off as before, and after a good deal of hesitation, picked up a candlestick which was placed quite close to the jug mentioned on the table. This was also the wrong article. It was then found that Mr. Fisher had unwittingly not complied with the conditions imposed; he had selected one of the feet of the cabinet, which was certainly within two feet of the floor, in fact it was resting on it. The Professor then intimated that he would try Mr. Fisher again later on. His next trial was with Mr. J. L. Edwards, another of the Committee, and this was very successful. The procedure was the same as before. After going to the opposite side of the stage, the Professor led Mr. Edwards back to almost where they had started from, and commenced to feel for the desired object under the chin of Mr. Jones Hughes, also a member of the committee. Finally he intimated that the object was where he was feeling, but he could not name the exact object. Mr. Edwards said he was thinking of Mr. Hughes' head. The next trial was with Mr. Hughes himself, and this was the most successful of all. The Professor led Mr. Hughes almost directly across the stage to where Mrs. Baldwin was standing, and, in a short time, selected the fingers on Mrs. Baldwin's left hand. Mr. Hughes had thought of a pencil held by Mrs. Baldwin in her right hand. Professor Baldwin thereupon said he sometimes selected an article wrongly resembling the object thought of instead of the real object. Another trial was made with Mr. Fisher, but this also failed. The Professor selected a button on one of the doors of the cabinet, while Mr. Fisher said he had thought of a bouquet in Mrs. Baldwin's dress. A still more wonderful exhibition of thought reading was then given. Mr. C. Ford, who was also on the committee, was requested by the Professor to think he had a pain in some particular part of his body, whether he had one or not, and think on it intently. Throughout this test, Mr. Ford remained perfectly stationary, while the Professor with one hand held Mr. Ford's hand to his forehead, and kept the other moving nervously over Mr. Ford's body. The first trial resulted in the Professor selecting the top of Mr. Ford's left shoulder as being the region of the pain. Mr. Ford had thought he was paired between the shoulders, so that the Professor was within two or three inches of being correct. The second trial ended in the exact locality of the supposed pain being indicated. The tips of the fingers of Mr. Ford's right hand were selected, and this proved to be correct. A more extended performance in the Cabinet trick was given by the Professor. He tied himself and had the knots securely sealed. One of the committee lent him a coat which was hung over the back of an empty chair in the cabinet. The doors were closed for a few seconds and then opened, when the Professor was found seated with the coat on, his arms being through the sleeves, and not one of the knots tampered with. The sleeves of the coat, with the Professor's arms still through them, and his hands, feet and body securely tied to a chair, were stitched together by Mrs. Baldwin in the presence of the committee. The member of the committee to whom the coat belonged then sealed the stitching, burning his coat in so doing, and the doors of the cabinet were closed. They had hardly been shut three seconds, when the coat, with the two sleeves still stitched together and the seal unbroken, came flying over the top of the cabinet. The Professor afterwards showed that he freed his hands by pulling them through the rope by sheer force, driving the blood completely from them. In the second part of the entertainment, the numbers of several bank notes were read by Mrs. Baldwin. The notes were not hidden. Professor Baldwin received five or six five-dollar notes from persons in the audience, who took the numbers of the notes before handing them over. He put these on a small table placed quite close to the foot lights at the left hand side of the stage. After memorising his wife, who was seated in a chair on the other side of the stage, he stationed himself beside the table, his feet resting on a piece of thick plate glass, meant to prevent any communication by electricity, opened one of the notes, and read it out on the table. After looking at this steadily for a second or two he uttered the word "now," still keeping his eyes on the note. His wife thereupon repeated the number of the note. She made the mistake in this instance of repeating the first figure, 7, three times, in another instance she transposed the position of two figures, and in a third she added a figure which was not on the note. In the other three or four instances she gave the numbers accurately. The procedure was the same in every case. There was no apparent communication of the numbers to Mrs. Baldwin or any confederate by Professor Baldwin. Professor Baldwin said the test was accomplished by the magnetic force of his mind over that of Mrs. Baldwin. The next test was one which did not seem altogether free from trickery. Different books were handed to a lady gentleman in the audience, with a request that they would name a line on any page they chose. This was done several times, and Mrs. Baldwin, still in a mesmerised condition, said the number of letters in the line and afterwards repeated the words in the line. Some of the audience were of opinion, and it was by no means a stupid one, that there was a confederate behind the drop scene, close to which Mrs. Baldwin was sitting, with duplicate books reading the passages over to Mrs. Baldwin as they were called for. Professor Baldwin said the result shown was attained partly by this aid of mnemonics and partly by clairvoyance. The performance concluded with the Katie King mystery. Another performance will be given to-morrow evening.

#### Canton Jottings.

(By a Resident.)

Some of the soldiers brought from the North to Canton have been camped out, side the Little North Gate at a place called Pak K'au Cheung. Here a quarrel broke out amongst them on Saturday last, when blows were interchanged and two of their number killed.

On the night of the second of March, about seven o'clock, a man was stabbed and seriously injured in a faint gambling house at Soh-I Street. It appears that while nearly all the persons in the house were engaged in the game, many being upstairs and others on the ground-floor, the report of fire-crackers was heard in the doorway. On this sign four or five men who were near one of the tables started up the stakes then being played for, and made for the door. They succeeded in escaping with the money, but the croupier seized a youth in the room and accused him of firing the crackers. The man so detained denied being an accomplice of the thieves, this denial exasperated the croupier, a knife was drawn and the youth received stabs in the head and neck which are likely to prove fatal.

Foreign residents were glad to see their new steam fire engine set safely on the Siam river shore the other day. The fire engine—

Messrs. Murrayweather & Co.'s patent—was brought from the S. S. *Yangtze* in a Chinese boat to the canal steps at the back of the island opposite the ruins of the Concoria Hall, where it was landed, and after being put together was hauled in a new shed built at the end of the bowling alley.

The Missionaries, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, whose chapels at Shek Lung were destroyed in a riot at the beginning of Dec. last, have received from the Chinese Government the full amount claimed as indemnity for the damages sustained.

#### North Borneo.

(From a Correspondent.)

Elupura, March 4th.

Some time before the advent of the British North Borneo Company, the Sultan of Sulay, together with one Pangaran Sama (a native chief on the Kintabulan river) and others, worked certain birds' nests at Belat on the Kintabulan near Elupura. They shared the profits. When the Sultan transferred the territory, he acquainted the Company of the existence of these caves. Pangaran Sama repudiated the Sultan's transaction, alleging that he also would have to be considered in the matter, as the caves had been in the possession of his family for generations. After some play-off the Government allowed him to keep 3 of the output, but this arrangement has not met with an unqualified measure of success. The next thing the Company did was to farm out the right to work the caves to Hadjeh Daloh. Pangaran Sama gave the contractors a hostile reception. News of this effect reached the Governor at Labuan on the 18th of January, and he left, soon after, in the *Borneo*, calling at Gaya and Kudat for as many Sikhs as the station could spare. He landed here about the middle of February, and shortly afterwards left for Belat with Mr. De Fontaine, police inspector, 18 Sikhs and 12 Dyak policemen. On arrival at Belat the Governor found that Pangaran Sama had prepared to receive him in truly warlike style. About 200 braves, armed with guns, bows and arrows and blowers were entrenched around him in his stronghold. He was to have a hostile reception, sent a message to Pangaran Sama to surrender and asked him to meet him in a Dutch house, giving him 20 minutes to consider his decision. After waiting that time and seeing his request disregarded, the Governor sent another message, giving him another 20 minutes. At the expiration of the second 20 minutes, Mr. De Fontaine led 10 Sikhs towards the stockade, keeping the remainder of the force in ambush. As the attacking party advanced, together with the Governor and the Dyak policemen, they again called on Pangaran to surrender, but he, seeing only the 10 armed men, ran out of the stockade with his repeating rifle, and was closely followed by his men. Pangaran himself levelled his gun at the Governor. Before he could fire, however, one of the Sikhs fired at him, shooting off his right thumb. Pangaran then fired at the Governor but hit a Sikh behind the knee cap.

In the meantime the force in ambush were brought up, and it was at this time that Pangaran Sama received two more shots, one in the groin, and one in the chest, which killed him. Two of his supporters were shot dead. The remainder ran away, the number of wounded being unknown. There were none killed on the Governor's side, but several were wounded. The fighting lasted three hours. The effects of Pangaran were then seized and brought to Sandakan and were sold by public auction. The effects were not so much of a booty as the Company had expected. The following is about the list—8 gongs, a large bag, a few beads and lotus, some clothing, gongs, pillows, bedding, boxes and a few bags of rice.

The natives say that Pangaran Sama was quite within his rights to maintain his heirloom and protect it. They said that he was a subaltern chief and his men were the Sornor Company's flag, but when the Governor requested him to surrender he handed down his Company's flag and his own. The flag itself is a great curiosity.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Waddell, Esq.)

Tuesday, March 11.

#### BREACH OF PAWNSHIP REGULATIONS.

Long Fat, master of pawnship No. 87, Wellington Street, had to pay a fine of \$10 for neglecting to keep a book for the entry of general business. Defendant had taken two affidavits and claimed for a penalty in case in pledge and only entered the watches, omitting to enter the smaller articles.

#### ALLEGED EXTORTION BY LUGGERS.

Long Tan Tai, P.C. 368, and Wong Ahn, P.C. 314, were charged with extorting \$5 from one Leung Ahn, the wife of one Cheong Atai, a seaman at present absent from the colony.

Complainant lives with her mother in a house at Shau-ki-wan. On the 23rd January last, she gave birth to a child, and on the 19th February, she affirmed, the accused went to the boat and enquired why the child's birth had not been reported to the Inspector. They were in plain clothes, but they were known to be policemen. Complainant told them the month usually allowed in which to register a child had not expired. They said it had and demanded \$20, and threatened to charge her. Owing to her not having so much money she agreed to pay \$5. They accepted this sum from her, and told her not to report the matter.

Complainant's mother gave corroborative evidence, and also stated that the birth had been registered the day after the child was born.

Inspector Lindsay, who is at present in charge of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, heard of the alleged extortion by the luggers, and caused an investigation to be made, with the result that the accused were pointed out by the complainant and her mother as having been guilty of the charge.

About twenty-four persons were left on board the *Sinla*, including one of the two passengers. Two lifeboats were lowered from the *City of Lucknow*, and attempted to go alongside the *Sinla*, but were unable to do so in the rough sea. The crews were then picked up by the steamer *Guernsey*, which was attracted to the spot, and shortly afterwards the *Sinla* disappeared on her way.

The *City of Lucknow* proceeded on her way, and the *Guernsey* encountered terrible weather, the sea sweeping over her with great fury, and she was managed to weather it out was a marvel to all on board. It was found impossible to make for Spithead, as it was intended for the sea was running mountains high, and the wind had increased to a "living gale." It was therefore decided to make much headway as possible, and to beat up Channel. Throughout that night the greatest anxiety prevailed on board, and the escape of the vessel from the dreadful consequences of striking on the rocks off Beachy Head, which she skirted by only about twelve miles, can only be described as providential. Eventually, however, the ship succeeded in clearing Beachy Head and Dungeness, and shortly afterwards a couple of days came to her assistance. The remainder of the crew of the *Sinla*, consisting of twenty-five men, have been picked up and brought to London.

#### JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND.

John Bull only lifts his hat on grand occasions: for instance, when he hears "God Save the Queen" played or sung. This he may be said to be doing his country, his Queen, his dog—himself if you like.

In the most fashionable shops, in his club, in Parliament even, he keeps on his hat.

Know a Frenchman who threw up his situation because his employer did not return his bow.

In business, the Englishman throws overboard all the formalities imposed by politeness. His style is freezingly cold and would appear to us almost rude. He invariably terminates his letters with "Yours truly." And, after all, I scarcely see why, when we send our creditor a cheque, it should be thought necessary to beg him to accept the assurance of the extreme respect with which we have the honour to sign ourselves his very humble and obedient servant. I prefer *Yours truly*. "Time is money."

Ask John Bull if you are in the right train for such-and-such a place, you will get *Yes or No* for an answer, and nothing more.

John Bull enters an omnibus or a railway carriage, if he does not recognise any one, he eyes fellow-travellers askance in a sulky and suspicious way. He seems to say, "What a bore it is that all you people can't walk home, and let a man have the carriage comfortably to himself. It must be admitted, though, that the noisiness with the advice, 'Beware of pickpockets, male, and female,' which confront him in these places, are quite enough to cool his gallantry, but it said for his justification.

London omnibuses are made to seat six persons on each side. These places are not marked out. When, on entering you find five people on either hand, you must not hope to see any one move to make room for you. No, here everything is left to personal initiative. You simply try to spy out the two pairs of thighs that seem to you the best padded, and with all your weight you let yourself down between them. No need to apologise, no one will think of calling you a bad name.

If you open the door to let a woman alight, she will say "Thank you" to you, and at the same time, "You have not to be you will get no thanks, and should be only too happy if her look do not seem to say, 'Mind your own business.'"

At home and abroad each one for himself. There are no omnibus offices where you can leave your baggage. You must do everything in a military style. The Englishman, who is a better runner than his fellow-creature, does not see why he should not have the latter's place if he is nimble enough to catch it. Competition open to all: the fittest shall survive, it is the motto of free-trade, and of the whole nation.

Outside his own house John Bull is not communicative: he leaves his neighbour alone, and expects to receive a like treatment at his hands. If you remark to an Englishman, in a smiling way, that he is a handsome fellow, he will call you a snigger, he will probably say: "For the past ten minutes I have seen a box of matches on fire in your back coat pocket, but I did not interfere with you for that."

John Bull is absolutely master in his own house. In France, he is a slave. If you present yourself to him without an introduction, he will put his back up and soon show you to the door as an intruder.

On the other hand, if properly armed with letters of introduction, you will find him a hospitable, affable, and unassuming, and you will readily become the friend of the family.

It is impossible to admire too much the confidence of the English, even in business. Bureaucracy is unknown. You have not to provide your papers at every moment. If you are a candidate for a place of any kind, you simply send a copy of your testimonials. If you want to marry, you state your age, and whether you are a bachelor or a widower, etc. I repeat it, John Bull has quite shaken off all the yoke of red tape. A man who has been before a tribunal is prosecuted for perjury: a man who has deceived his neighbour is kicked out of the house for his pains.

In the midst of this jostling crowd, all eager to reach a certain goal, you must not mind the fact that every man, whether English or not, who has some ability, and determines to succeed, does succeed. This is a country where, as an Englishman said to me once, "the sun shines for all alike."

I may add that it was but a figure of speech.

#### A DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

A terrible collision has taken place between two Australian ships, the *City of Lucknow* and the *Sinla*. The *Sinla* was a four-masted sailing ship of 2,900 tons, belonging to Messrs. David and Moore, and was nine days out from London with a general cargo for Sydney. She was commanded by Captain Nicholson, and had a crew of about thirty-five all told, and had also on board two passengers. About ten minutes past eight, on Friday night, being then ten miles W.E.W. off the Shambles Lightship, the captain, second officer, and pilot being on deck, as well as the usual watch, and having all her lights brightly burning, she sighted a large sailing vessel on her starboard beam. There was a strong wind blowing and a tolerably heavy sea running. The *City of Lucknow* was a full rigged ship of 1,200 tons, bound from Adelaide to London, and commanded by Captain Macdonald. The *Sinla* burned blue lights to warn the other ship to alter her course, and she did so, for her red port light was observed, and she then showed her green light, but afterwards the red light became visible. A collision then appeared to be inevitable. Captain Nicholson ordered all hands on deck. The *City of Lucknow* struck the other ship about the starboard main rigging, starting two planks on her deck. She then rebounded, and came on a second time with such force as to carry away the two main masts. The falling wreckage smashed the whole of the six boats belonging to Captain Nicholson's ship. The two vessels were together for about twenty minutes, during which time the captain, with his wife and child, the first, second, and fourth officers, and some of the crew, including eight apprentices of the *Sinla*, scrambled on board the *City of Lucknow*, which presently left her anchor chain, which had fouled the other vessel, and she cleared. About twenty-four persons were left on board the *Sinla*, including one of the two passengers. Two lifeboats were lowered from the *City of Lucknow*, and attempted to go alongside the *Sinla*, but were unable to do so in the rough sea. The crews were then picked up by the steamer *Guernsey*, which was attracted to the spot, and shortly afterwards the *Sinla* disappeared on her way.

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WHAT is the extreme penalty for bigamy? Two mothers-in-law.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 11.

OPIMUM—New Pains, cash... \$325  
" Old " cash... 325  
" New Benares, cash... 625  
" Old " cash... 625  
" New Malacca, cash... 540  
" Allowance, Tael... 540  
" Old Malacca, cash... 540  
" Allowance, Tael... 540

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/7  
" Demand, ... 3/7  
" 30 days sight, ... 3/7  
" 4 months sight, ... 3/8  
Credits, ... 3/8  
Documentary 4 months sight, ... 3/8  
India, Wire, ... 220  
" Demand, ... 220  
" 30 days sight, ... 220  
Gold Leaf 99 1/2 fine, ... 27.50  
Sovereigns, ... 27.50

#### Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, March 11.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.232  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.176  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.147  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 61  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 61  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 68  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 59  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 64  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 65  
Do. Maximum ... 68  
Do. Minimum over night ... 60

#### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AT 4 P.M.—10TH MARCH.

Station. Barometer reduced to sea level. Thermometer. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather. Remarks.

Manila ... 30.00 84.0 07 NE 2 c —  
Hongkong ... 30.13 80.5 81 E 4 d —  
Amoy ... 30.16 80.0 82 WSW 1 c —  
Fuzhou ... 30.20 80.0 82 E 2 c —  
Shanghai ... 30.14 80.0 82 E 2 c —  
Nagasaki ... 30.27 — — WNW 2 b —  
Wlcock ... 30.22 82.1 — N 3 b —  
Hongkong Observatory, March 11, 1934.

#### AT 10 A.M.—11TH MARCH.

Manila ... 30.12 83.5 68 NNE 1 c —  
Hongkong ... 30.16 80.0 82 ESE 2 c —  
Amoy ... 30.19 80.0 82 SW 1 c 0.07  
Fuzhou ... 30.20 80.0 82 E 2 c —  
Shanghai ... 30.05 54.7 77 WSW 2 c —  
Nagasaki ... 30.24 — — SSE 3 c —  
Wlcock ... 30.15 17.4 — NNE 2 c —

The Barometer has fallen. Gradients indicate light winds from N and West of N. The temperature has risen and the humidity is great except at Manila.

W. DONKOR, Government Astronomer.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 11, 1934.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Station. Previous day at 4 p.m. On date at 4 p.m. On date at 10 a.m.

Barometer ... 30.13 3.10 30.09  
Temperature ... 59.6 64.0 66.6  
Humidity ... 81 86 88  
Direction of wind Force ... E ESE W  
Weather ... c d 1 c  
Rain ... — — —

W. DONKOR, Government Astronomer.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 11, 1934.

#### 1. BAROMETER, reduced to 30 inches.

2. THERMOMETER, in the shade in degrees, and tenths, Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort's Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, 5 lines only, e. detached clouds, d. drifting rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, u. variable, v. dew (ref.). The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the average of their significance.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.



## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,  
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese literature, has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are of interest to the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive Notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors of Papers are requested to forward them to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are accepted. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is occasionally cultivated.

Regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watson, Stott, Phillips, MacIntyre, Grant, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Fison—all authors of numerous and valuable works of high scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

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"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms an interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classics of Nan-Hui,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*Mr. E. H. Parker's* 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. P. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H. K. Daily Press*.

*Traveller's Oriental Handbook* contains the following notice of the *China Review*: "The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Chinese Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

## NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTIONING CHINESE, with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Price, 75 cents.

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In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted, except book file Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

Letters, by any route, 10 cents per 1 oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 10 cents.  
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Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Comm. Papers, 10 cents.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Ceylon, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

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General Local Rates.

For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Amoy, Swatow, &c., Letters, 10 cents; Post Cards, 5 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.; Comm. Papers, 10 cents.

For other ports, Letters, 10 cents; Post Cards, 5 cents; Registration, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.; Comm. Papers, 10 cents.

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## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels at the Hongkong shore are marked A, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between the shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

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